

YOUTH INFORMATION BULLETIN



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ACTIVITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

UNOV: report on the global situation of youth

The Youth Policies and Programmes Unit of the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (UNOV/CSDHA) is undertaking a study of the global situation of youth in cooperation with Research Committee 34: Sociology of Youth of the International Sociological Association. Two officers of that Committee, Sibylle Hübner-Funk and Igor Ilyinski, served as consultants for the study. This marked the first time that UNOV/CSDHA had cooperated with Research Committee 34 on a study. There were obvious advantages to such a partnership, especially since the Committee coordinates a global network of youth researchers and brings them together in conferences, symposia, board meetings, research projects etc.

A related study on youth appeared in 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.IV.10), in English, French and Spanish. It had been prepared as a contribution to International Youth Year: Participation, Development, Peace. That initial study had six chapters: "The conception of youth: general considerations", "Demographic profile", "General trends in the first half of the 1980s", "General problems in the first half of the 1980s", "Regional perspectives" and "Conclusion". The main issues were marginalization, participation, education,

employment, delinquency, crime and drug abuse. The study was prepared by Sandeep Chawla, a consultant with UNOV.

The draft outline for the present study foresees the following chapters: "Introduction" (the mandates, conception and definition of youth and an overview of the situation of youth), "Demographic profile", "General trends on major themes" (participation, development, peace), "Specific trends on priority issues" (legislation; employment and voca-

tional training; education, science and culture; health; juvenile delinquency and drug abuse; rural development; environment and human settlements; and migration and tourism), "Regional perspectives" and "Conclusions: prospects and challenges towards the year 2000". Data will be collected from the concerned organizations of agencies of the United Nations system, the United Nations regional commissions and from the regional centres of the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP), which has earmarked £5,000 for this purpose. The study will focus on (a) the review and appraisal of the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth and (b) the formulation of the United Nations world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond.



View of a meeting with the consultants for the study on global trends and prospects for youth.

United Nations Youth Fund: Project cycle activities

The United Nations Youth Fund, administered by UNOV/CSDHA, has been playing an instrumental role in the implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth. While its focus before and during International Youth Year (1985) was on promotional activities and awareness-building, after the Year it focused on supporting follow-up activities and has been providing seed money for small youth-related projects.

By the end of 1990, the Fund had provided a total of \$US 363,715 in seed money for 49 small-scale catalytic and innovative projects in the field of youth. A complete list of projects supported by the Fund may be obtained from UNOV/CSDHA.

As indicated in table 1, 70 per cent of the projects and over 60 per cent of the grants were implemented in the developing regions of the world and directed towards strengthening national capacities for youth policies, strategies and programmes.

Table 1. Distribution of United Nations Youth Fund grants by region, Jan. 1984-Dec. 1990

Region	Number of projects supported	Value of grants (\$US)
Africa	14	75 605
Asia and the Pacific	9	61 880
Latin America and the Caribbean	10	81 410
Western Asia	1	5 000
Interregional/global	15	138 820
Total	49	362 715

The remaining 30 per cent of the projects were global or interregional and were aimed at raising awareness, expanding the global body of knowledge on youth-related issues, research and the exchange of technical knowledge and experience.

The distribution of grants by subject area is presented in table 2. Training, the technical exchange of



Young people in Rwanda working in the fields. The United Nations Youth Fund financed the creation of two groups of young bee-keepers at Kibuye, Rwanda.

Photo: UNICEF/B. Demmers

knowledge and experience and data collection and applied research were the major areas supported by the Fund.

Table 2. Distribution of United Nations Youth Fund grants by subject area, Jan. 1984-Dec. 1990

Region	Number of projects supported	Value of grants (\$US)
Promotional activities	5	50 000
Development of youth organizations	3	18 760
Assistance to organizations and bodies concerned with youth-related issues	4	50 290
Data collection and applied research	9	77 550
Training	11	62 575
Technical exchange	10	60 980
Income-generating activities	7	42 560
Total	49	362 715

The support provided by the Fund has taken a variety of forms, ranging from the reinforcement of youth-related concerns in the multi-year

development programmes of developing countries to the support of small-scale initiatives of youth organizations at the grass-roots level. The participation of youth both as beneficiary and agent in various sectors of socio-economic development has been the focus of Fund-assisted projects. For instance, the Fund supported projects concerned with protection of the environment where the role and potential of youth are important; projects focused on rural development and self-employment for youth; projects concerned with leadership training and the development of youth organizations and self-help groups; and projects concerned with the participation and potential of youth in dealing with drug-related issues.

The Fund has been playing a vital role in the following:

- Enhancing the participation of youth in development both as agent and beneficiary;

- Promoting the exchange of knowledge and experience on youth-related policies and programmes;

- Establishing and developing networks of youth organizations or organizations concerned with youth issues.



United Nations Children's Fund

Healthy lifestyles for youth

The Programme Division of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is undertaking a study of activities related to healthy lifestyles for youth. The study will look at efforts that are under way in such areas as substance abuse prevention and responsible sexual behaviour for adolescents and youth. Initially, it will gather information. A list of questions has been formulated to identify existing programmes or projects in those areas. Samples of educational materials or description of programmes would be appreciated by UNICEF, along with an annual report or objective statements.

For further information, contact: Winslow Burleson, Consultant, Programme Division, United Nations Children's Fund, 3 United Nations Plaza,



Youth working for children is a major concern of UNICEF. Shown here are two young men working at La Novena, a home for street youth in Guatemala City.

Photo: UNICEF/D. B. Gray

New York, NY 10017, United States of America; telephone 212-326-7000, telex 175989.



United Nations Volunteers

Twentieth anniversary and the 1990s

The United Nations Volunteers programme (UNV), which is part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), completes 20 years of partnership this year with governmental, non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations

interested in voluntary service. Many of these organizations involve youth in development planning and programming. As it moves towards the twenty-first century, UNV finds itself reviewing how it goes about the business of development, particularly the roles of the principal institutions and the relationships between them: the State, the private sector and non-governmental organizations. It is also renewing other issues: poverty; popular and women's participation and bottom-to-top development; national execution, sustainable development and capacity-building; governance, management and the place of international personnel.



As part of the UNICEF-assisted vocational training classes at Nasir Bagh Camp at Peshawar, Pakistan, youth work on weaving looms such as the one shown above.

Photo: UNICEF/J. Isaac

Contents

	Page
Activities of the United Nations system	1
Intergovernmental youth activities	10
Country and area news	11
News from non-governmental youth organizations	12
Conferences and symposia on youth research	17
Recent publications on youth available from UNOV	18
Calendar of international and regional meetings: 1992	19
Editor's note	20

The International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade provides a challenge for many organizations, including UNV, to find fresh ways of looking at these perennial development issues. Where do volunteers and UNV specialists fit into the picture? Every few years, UNV holds an intergovernmental meeting, the previous two meetings having taken place at San'a, Yemen, in 1982, and at Maseru, Lesotho, in 1986. Coinciding with the celebration of International Volunteer Day on 5 December, the third meeting was to have been held at Kathmandu, Nepal, from 1 to 6 December 1991. On the agenda were three topics: learning from 20 years of experience; managing the major categories of UNV current contributions and attempts at innovation; and community-based development initiatives. The special theme of the third meeting was the role of volunteer development workers in helping to manage, at the local level, environmental resources for development.

For further information, contact: United Nations Volunteers, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland; telephone (4122) 788 2455, fax (4122) 788 2501.



United Nations Population Fund

Since its inception, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has sought to work with Governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations in the area of youth, population and development. Specifically, UNFPA seeks to meet the reproductive-health-related needs of young people and to facilitate their participation in development. Noting that there have been piecemeal efforts on the part of many concerned parties, UNFPA recommends a comprehensive strategy on youth, population and development that encompasses the following: (a) developing and implementing youth policies, plans and programmes; (b) targeting information, education and communica-

tion activities for carefully selected beneficiaries; (c) strengthening maternal and child health services and family planning services for young people, including the unmarried; (d) improving the role, status and participation of women, particularly young women; (e) increasing the involvement of men, particularly young men, in family responsibilities, including family planning; (f) complementing other development activities that have the greatest demographic impact; and (g) empowering young people through collaboration with youth and youth-related non-governmental organizations.

For further information, contact: James Chui, Technical Officer, UNFPA Education, Communication and Youth Branch, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017, United States.



United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Educational activities for youth

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in

the Near East (UNRWA) operates elementary and preparatory schools in all five of its fields of operation, providing education to children between the ages of 6 and 16 in the first nine grades (ten in Lebanon) of the education cycle.

In recent years, one of the principal concerns of UNRWA has been the extent to which the education system has been disrupted in three of the five fields in which it operates, namely Lebanon and occupied Palestinian territory (West Bank and Gaza Strip). In Lebanon, schools were badly affected by the 15-year civil war, from which the country is only now slowly emerging. In the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, education has also been seriously disrupted since the outbreak of the uprising, or *intifada*, in December 1987. The Israeli authorities have closed schools for long periods. Even when there is no general closure order, education is adversely affected by strikes, curfews and confrontations between the Israeli security forces and the local population. In the academic year 1990/91, more than 40 per cent of school days were lost owing to such disruptions.

UNRWA operates eight training centres offering vocational and technical training to Palestinian refugee youth in all five fields of operation. Each centre offers two kinds of vocational training: two-year trade courses taken by students after the



Over 5,000 students are registered at eight UNRWA vocational and technical training centres. Shown above is a scene from the UNRWA Damascus Training Centre.

Photo: UNWRA/M. Nasr

ninth or tenth year of preparatory-level education and post-secondary, semi-professional courses taken after the twelfth year of education. More than 42 courses are available, including those on the mechanical, metal, electrical and building trades and semi-professional courses in the para-medical, commercial, technical and technological fields. Training centres have also been seriously disrupted during the *intifada* in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

UNRWA operates three teacher training centres, one in Amman and two in the West Bank, which also serve the Gaza Strip. These centres offer training to Palestinian refugee students, preparing them for employment as elementary school teachers in UNRWA schools and in government or private schools in Arab countries. UNRWA also operates an institute of education in Amman. This institute runs in-service training courses to upgrade the qualifications of teachers, to refresh their knowledge and practices or to meet changes in curriculum.

UNRWA provides over 550 university scholarships annually to Palestinian refugee children who excel in their general secondary school examinations. More than 3,300 students have completed their university studies through this programme.

For further information, contact: Chief, Office of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA, P.O. Box 700, A-1400 Vienna, Austria.



United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute

Drug-related activities

For the past twenty years, according to the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI), drug abuse and illicit trafficking have been spreading at an unprecedented and alarming rate, reaching every corner of the world. According to international data, the great majority of

drug abusers are teenagers and young adults. In one European country, for example, 70 per cent of drug addicts registered by the police are under 25 years of age. Drug abuse usually begins in the first years of adolescence, but it is now spreading among young adults as well as older persons. In the United States, drug use by those in the final year of high school has decreased, according to a recent survey on drug use and related attitudes funded by the National Institute for Drug Abuse. There was also found to have been a decrease in cocaine use. In spite of this downward trend, the three most widely reported illicit drugs being used at the elementary and high school levels were marijuana, cocaine and methamphetamine.

A recent report by the Government of Canada said that students and young adults continued to be the main users of pentachlorophenol (PCP), hallucinogens, anabolic steroids, methamphetamine and various tranquillizers and stimulants. Older adults, who also used these drugs, were more likely to abuse 3,4-methylenedioxymphetamine (MDA) and diverted pharmaceuticals, particularly opiates. The relatively low and stable prices of chemical substances made them highly attractive to teenagers and young adults.

A pioneer study on drug abuse among street youths conducted in

1989 revealed unusually high consumption of chemicals. Many countries report that a high proportion of young drug abusers live either in or near the capital or other large cities. As a result, juvenile delinquency connected with drug abuse has been increasing, even in countries that have had little experience of this phenomenon.

Reports from States Members of the United Nations on drug abuse trends indicate that the use of drugs by youth is decreasing as a result of the drug abuse prevention programmes being carried out in secondary schools by international organizations acting in close cooperation. For example, a UNICRI pilot educational prevention project, which was carried out in a European Member State, involved 80 high schools.

For further information, contact: Ugo Leone, Director, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, Via Giulia, 52-00186 Rome, Italy; fax 6892638.



International Labour Organisation

Youth unemployment in Africa

In the past few years, the worsening problem of youth unemployment



Young people in a home for street youth at Guatemala City are given shelter, food, health care and vocational training and job placement. The ILO has assisted such training projects in developing countries.

Photo: UNICEF/D. B. Gray

has become the focus of considerable attention in developed and developing countries alike. African Governments have been concerned with the problem for many years. A wide range of youth employment policies and programmes has been adopted since the 1960s. In 1986, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) arranged for Ian Livingstone, of the School of Development Studies, University of East Anglia, Norwich, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to prepare a number of country reports on unemployed youth for the ILO jobs and skills programme for Africa. The countries were Botswana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Somalia and Zambia. Based on those reports, Mr. Livingstone prepared an article for the *International Labour Review*, vol. 128, No. 3 (1989), entitled "Unemployed youth: alternative approaches to an African crisis". According to the Employment and Development Department of ILO, the article continues to be relevant.

The article reviewed schemes to provide direct employment; public service employment; public works projects; schemes to revive agricultural values; schemes to provide employable skills; and measures to vocationalize education and national youth services.

For further information, contact: David Freedman, Employment and Development Department, International Labour Office, 4, route des Morillons, CH-1211 Geneva 22, Switzerland.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Selected youth issues

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) says it is important to recognize that the potential and current problems of rural youth differ considerably from one country to another, even within the same region. These dif-



Rural youth work in Africa has been a major concern of FAO. Shown above are youth working in an agricultural project.

Photo: UNICEF/B. Demmers

ferences can be attributed to differences in population size and rate of population growth, stage of development, national wealth and resources and the training and experience of persons involved in rural youth work.

A large proportion of rural youth do not enjoy the benefits of full participation and integration in the social and economic sectors of their countries because of unequal or inadequate access to opportunities. Illiteracy rates among rural young people are still high in several developing countries, where broad access to education and training has not become a reality.

A central question is the degree to which rural young people participate in economic development. They are still only tenuously involved in the management of their work and in sharing its benefits. Traditional structures of authority, often based on a generational concept, tend to circumscribe the efforts of young people. The connection between economic recession and a lack of jobs, especially in rural areas, is clear and well established.

While considerable progress has been achieved, educational reform has not kept pace with the needs of young people in rural areas. A re-

lated global tendency has been the generally distorting effects of a scarcity of jobs in the labour market. As more and more young people acquire the requisite qualifications for jobs, the number of these jobs does not increase proportionately. A solution for many employers has been to progressively raise the educational credentials required for the jobs in question. The negative result of this is that young people who have recently acquired some education are pushed out of the job market by others who have more education, and they must shift to occupations of a lower status. There has been a general downward movement in which young people with only rudimentary education are driven out of the formal job market. This has a particularly negative effect on those who have completed rural schools where vocational and technical training is lacking.

FAO work with rural youth has concentrated on policy advice and programme development, skills training, income-generating projects and leadership development by means of non-formal training programmes that were traditionally a part of agricultural extension services. Although extension services are still the primary points of access to non-formal training programmes



Migration to the cities seems attractive to rural youth who see limited opportunities in their communities. Illustrated above is such a youth sweeping a street in Guatemala City.

Photo: UNICEF/D. B. Gray

for rural youth, FAO supports innovative approaches through non-governmental organizations and ministries other than ministries of agriculture. In recent years there has been an increasing emphasis on integrating family planning into programmes and activities for rural youth. The FAO population education programme presumes that young people should discuss and understand the effects of rapid population growth on sustainable rural development and the local environment.

FAO will continue to emphasize programmes for the development of rural youth and young farmers. The development of human resources is an investment in the future that offers the opportunity to see young people mature, assume positions of leadership and take their places as productive members of society.

For further information, contact: William I. Lindley, Agricultural and Extension Officer, FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 001000 Rome, Italy.



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Youth activities concerned with education, science and culture

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) reports a wide range of youth activities in its fields of competence. In education, young people are the principal target for the teaching of literacy, as well as for initial and in-service training linked to employment and the world of work. UNESCO youth activities have concerned such issues as the prevention of drug abuse and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and the promotion of sports for all and the related ethical and moral values. In science, UNESCO has undertaken activities to enable young people to cope with the evolution of knowledge and technological advances. It has taken steps to promote an awareness of scientific, technological, cultural and environmental issues. In culture and communications, UNESCO has encouraged young people to play a greater part in the cultural life of society, especially in the preservation of their cultural heritage. It has also sought to develop in them a critical appreciation of the print media and, particularly, the audiovisual media.

The investigation of the social exclusion of young people is an important activity in the social and human sciences, the objective being to identify the factors that favour the fuller participation of young people in the life of society. Interested Member States may obtain the assistance of UNESCO in formulating national youth policies and programmes that will facilitate the participation of young people in the development process. UNESCO also promotes voluntary service, so that young people may become more involved in local and national development. It maintains close ties with youth organizations so as to encourage the greater participation of

youth in the work of UNESCO and to assist them in implementing projects that they initiate. Special steps are also taken to strengthen East-West or North-South intercultural youth exchange programmes, with the aim of fostering peace and international understanding through the direct knowledge of other cultures and life-styles. UNESCO also encourages friendship and solidarity among young people by means of joint projects in partnership with them and by supporting action undertaken by them in the struggle against apartheid.

Sports activities for youth

Since September 1990, the Youth Programme of UNESCO has been merged with the Sports and Physical Education Programme. The Seventh



The UNESCO World Conference on Education for All, held at Jomtien, Thailand, in early 1990, set goals for universal access to basic education by the end of the decade. Shown above, a young Tuareg girl attends a literacy class near Timbuktu in Mali.

Photo: UNICEF/M. Murray-Lee

Session of the Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport, which was held at Ottawa from 22 to 26 October 1990, recommended that UNESCO should "promote international, regional and subregional cooperation among Member States, voluntary sports organizations and youth movements that aim to reduce the imbalance between countries and regions in the sphere of physical education and sport for all". The Session also highlighted the need to include young people in the campaign against addiction and violence in sport and proposed that projects aimed at marginalized young people be undertaken with a view to increasing their participation in physical education and sports activities.

For further information, contact:
P. Vagliani, Director, Youth and Sports Activities Division, UNESCO, 6, place de Fontenoy, F-75700 Paris, France.



World Health Organization

Adolescent health research

The World Health Organization coordinates its adolescent health programme with other WHO programmes to facilitate a comprehensive approach to the health needs of adolescents. It undertakes research, evaluation, training, technical cooperation, information and advocacy activities concerned with adolescent health. Other WHO programmes concerned with youth are those dealing with cardiovascular diseases, AIDS, health education, human resources on health, human reproduction, injury prevention, maternal and child health, mental health, nutrition, oral health, substance abuse, tobacco and sexually transmitted diseases.

One of the most significant areas of WHO has been the development and adaptation of research methodologies and the facilitation of research projects. The research activities have been designed to accomplish four broad objectives: (a) to acquire new knowledge; (b) to serve as the basis for increasing awareness of need, particularly among key



Scene from a training centre for the disabled youth of Kigali, Rwanda. Young men are shown playing in a band composed of blind instrumentalists.

Photo: UNICEF/B. Demmers

decision makers; (c) to provide information for programme development, particularly at the country level; and (d) to strengthen research capacity, especially in developing countries.

Because of the lack of adequate knowledge about young people's sexual behaviour in most of the world and the lack of an appropriate research method to acquire such knowledge, a new method, the Narrative Research Approach, has been developed by the WHO Adolescent Health Programme following consultations on methodology. This method uses participatory techniques to draw on the knowledge of young people themselves about their own behaviour and that of their peers. The process begins with a workshop in which youth leaders of

both sexes between the ages of 18 and 25 are brought together to (a) identify key events that happen to adolescents in their communities between puberty and pregnancy or marriage, (b) role-play and discuss the first of these events, (c) decide on the event that would follow, role-play that event, and continue in this manner until a full story-line is developed. They convert the story into a questionnaire, adding some questions about the respondent's knowledge, experience and awareness of peer experience.

The youth organizations then administer the questionnaire, in written or oral form, to a sample of young people in their communities. Finally, the youth leaders meet, with the data in hand, to identify the most common story-lines chosen by

young, middle and late adolescent boys and girls from both rural and urban areas and to discuss the implications of these findings for action. The narrative research approach has thus far been used with more than 11,000 respondents in six English-speaking and five French-speaking countries of Africa, with the collaboration of the World Assembly of Youth and the World Organization of the Scout Movement, and in Brazil. It is proving to be both stimulating to the respondents and rich in explanatory possibilities since it provides information about patterns of behaviour over time and is drawn directly from those most knowledgeable about experience at this age, young people themselves. WHO-supported action research is currently under way in Costa Rica, Cuba and Kenya.

For further information, contact: Dr. Herbert L. Friedman, Chief, Adolescent Health, Division of Family Health, WHO, CH-1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.



World Bank

The World Bank reports that it is vitally concerned with youth problems in developing countries. Youth account for not only the largest category of the population but also the most rapidly growing. According to the World Bank, youth is the category most likely to be impoverished, homeless, migratory and, of course, at risk in terms of social unrest. For many years, the World Bank has conducted research and inaugurated policy affecting youth. One of its policy papers was *Vocational and Technical Education and Training*, published in 1991. It consisted of six chapters: "Skills and development", "Strengthening primary and secondary education", "Encouraging private sector training", "Improving effectiveness and efficiency in public training", "Training as a complement to equity strategies" and "Implications for the World Bank". The study was the second in a series of policy papers on the different subsectors of education. The first addressed primary

education, and future papers will deal with secondary and higher education. The policy messages in the paper were developed in consultation with ministers and senior civil servants from labour, education, planning and finance ministries in 53 developing countries and with representatives of multilateral and bilateral assistance agencies. The World Bank has been the largest single source of international financial support for skills training. Since the early 1980s, the findings of World Bank evaluations have led to increasing investment in national institutional capacity and centre-based training and to a significant reduction in support for diversified and vocational schooling. However, the paper argued, vocational investments had not been part of a broader strategy to address policy issues, especially the rationales for public training and the encouragement of private training. It called for substantial improvement in the analytical and policy content of investment operations.

For further information, contact: John Middleton, Task Manager, Vocational and Technical Education and Training, Education and Employment Division, World Bank, 1818 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20433, United States; telephone (202) 477-1234, cable INTBAFRAD.



World Tourism Organization

Youth tourism*

Tourism is the largest service sector industry, according to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), and contributes directly to employment and income generation. It is estimated that over 130 million

*This organization has been included under the heading "Activities of the United Nations system" as a related intergovernmental organization because of its special status with the United Nations. That status is based on the Agreement on Cooperation and Relationships between the United Nations and the World Tourism Organization approved by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 254 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977 and by the General Assembly in its resolution 32/156 of 19 December 1977.

people worldwide make their living from tourism and that the largest population group among them is young people. In addition to the economic importance of tourism for the future prospects of youth, WTO says that youth tourism itself is a dynamic and progressive factor in the total tourism phenomenon. Youth tourism has developed at a faster pace than international tourism as a whole and now accounts for almost 20 per cent of total arrivals, according to WTO statistics.

The development of tourism and in particular that of youth tourism will, in turn, have a direct bearing on such issues as employment and training, education, culture, health and environment. In this regard, WTO has drawn attention to the International Conference on Youth Tourism held at New Delhi from 18 to 21 November 1991. The Conference considered a number of issues:

- The nature of youth tourism: concepts and definitions, the evolution of youth tourism, motivations for youth travel, and characteristics and requirements of youth tourism;

- The significance of youth tourism: sociocultural dimensions and economic dimensions;

- Product development: factors determining infrastructure, facilities and service requirements; product components; institutional framework;

- Promotion and marketing: market research and identification, the formulation of a marketing strategy, implementation of a marketing plan;

- Incentives for youth tourism: the need for incentives and concessions; forms of incentives and types of concessions presently available; and future needs;

- Prospects for developing countries: special characteristics of domestic and international youth tourism; special needs in the development of youth tourism; and international cooperation.

For further information, contact: Mano Handy, Special Advisor on Regional Policy, World Tourism Organization, Capitán Haya 42, E-28020 Madrid, Spain; fax 34-1-5713733 OMT.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL YOUTH ACTIVITIES

Commonwealth Youth Programme

The Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) is particularly concerned with the problems of young women. Their needs often remain unmet, especially since women's programmes tend to be geared towards mature women, while youth programmes, more often than not, are designed for young men. CYP has undertaken a specific initiative to confront that problem. Funds are being made available by CYP on a grant or loan basis to young women involved in setting up their own businesses, cooperatives or producer organizations to support themselves, their communities and the growth of their countries. CYP intends to set up a series of pilot projects for, by and with young women. Youth officers will record the experiences of those involved in the projects, the obstacles confronted, and the progress achieved, noting how they tackle such problems, the assistance they require and the policies that would best support them. CYP believes that such experience will form the basis for the development of useful learning materials. It hopes that at the end of a three-year period 30 young women will be involved in an economic activity that produces income for them and their communities; five Governments will be using the information emanating from the projects to assist their young women and economic development planning; and 20 young women will acknowledge the importance of the materials developed to help them initiate their own activities. CYP intends to collect and translate the experiences recorded by the young women and to produce a set of resource materials to support initiatives by young women in a number of different settings. Siti Hajar, a young Malaysian businesswoman, will be featured in a training videotape currently being produced by CYP, focusing on young entrepreneurs from Zimbabwe, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Solo-

mon Islands. CYP has also prepared a new cross-reference training document, *Young Women in Business*, in conjunction with the Women and Development Programme of the Commonwealth Secretariat.

For further information, contact: Commonwealth Youth Programme, Commonwealth Secretariat, Marlborough House, Pall Mall, London SW1U 5X, United Kingdom.

European Community

The first formal Council of Youth Ministers of member States of the European Community (EC) was held at Luxembourg on 25 and 26 June 1991. After a series of informal meetings, the first session of the Council was held under the aegis of the Council on Social Affairs of the EC. On the agenda of the session was the Youth for Europe II Programme, which promotes exchanges between young people within the EC. There was a call for the increased involvement of disadvantaged youth in such exchanges and for more experimental pilot projects for, by and with youth. The budget for the Programme has been set at 25 million ECUs (European currency units) and it is expected that many thousands of young people will benefit. The Council of Youth Ministers adopted a resolution on priority actions in the youth field, which called for four lines of action: (a) intensified cooperation between the structures in the member States responsible for youth services; (b) youth information; (c) the promotion of initiative and creativity among young people; and (d) cooperation in the training of youth leaders, particularly with regard to the European dimension of youth work. On the question of information, the Council took note of the communication of the Commission of the European Communities, "Keeping young people informed", and presented it to an ad hoc group for further discussion. The meeting of

the full Council on Social Affairs, on 25 June 1991 in Luxembourg, decided to enlarge and strengthen the EC Programme for European Youth Training (PETRA), which helps in the transition of young people to adult and working life through vocational training. The second phase of the Programme, PETRA II, aims to increase vocational training by ensuring that every young person completing compulsory education can have at least one year's full time vocational training. PETRA II will emphasize the development of placements or exchanges abroad for training or work experience aimed at young people. In the first year of PETRA II, over 10,000 such placements will be organized and by 1994, approximately 40,000.

For further information, see: *Youth Opinion*, Quarterly magazine of the Youth Forum of the European Communities, September 1991, pp. 4-6.

South Pacific Commission

The South Pacific Commission (SPC) has agreed to set up, together with WHO, an information exchange centre for the prevention of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). The centre will be the focal point in the region for AIDS/STD information exchange, media training and the production of educational materials. Partly funded by WHO, it will be based at SPC headquarters at Noumea, New Caledonia. It will serve all Pacific Island countries and overseas Island communities in New Zealand, Australia and Hawaii. One of the main target groups, youth and youth organizations throughout the region, is being contacted by the centre. The SPC intends to assist youth organizations by offering information and news, health education materials, small grants, advice in the planning of campaigns, assistance with the production of educational materials, and media training. A small grant scheme has been established to promote the prevention of STDs and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Grants will not exceed \$US 5,000, and applicants must be non-

governmental organizations recognized or registered in their country of origin. Youth non-governmental organizations would be especially suitable partners in this programme. The position of the SPC is that if young people are to become more sexually responsible in the face of AIDS, they must be closely in-

involved in formulating educational programmes. In each community, it is necessary to talk with youth rather than at them.

For further information, contact: AIDS Information Exchange Centre, South Pacific Commission, B.P. D.5 Noumea CEDEX, New Caledonia; telephone 687 26 20 00, fax 687 26 38 18.

COUNTRY AND AREA NEWS

Cook Islands

The Ministry of Youth and Sports of the Cook Islands recently moved into new headquarters, which have become a base for various youth and sporting organizations in the Cook Islands. In addition, two volunteers from Canadian Crossroads International and a youth officer from the Ministry of Youth and Sports are collecting data on local youth problems to build up the Ministry's information database. The researchers interviewed sixth-form students from two high schools on the various problems encountered by the young people and what they saw as appropriate solutions; they distributed questionnaires to students in the lower forms. They also intend to visit sports clubs and existing youth-related organizations to see how they are coping with youth needs. The report of the survey was to have been discussed at the forum of the Cook Islands National Youth Council at the end of 1991 and then submitted to the Government.

For further information, contact: Nga Edwards, Publicity Officer, Ministry of Youth and Sports, P.O. Box 536, Rarotonga, Fiji; fax 21247.

Fiji

The Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport has sponsored numerous youth projects in recent years. In 1989, the Youth Employment Options Centre commenced operations with the aim of assisting young people to make a successful transi-

tion from school to work and from unemployment to employment or on to further training. In the years that the Centre has been operating, it has provided the following: information; counselling and referral services; enterprise training and advice for young people wishing to develop small businesses; vocational training courses for unemployed young people; the development of career education resources; coordination of work-study, which provides work experience for students and unemployed youth; servicing the Advisory Group on Urban Youth Issues of the Ministry; career expositions at Suva, Lautoka and Labasa; job search training programmes; coordination for a work experience programme. In 1991, the Centre provided information, counselling or assistance to more than 30,000 young Fijians. It welcomes new ideas on youth employment from youth and youth-related organizations around the world.

For further information, contact: Peter Tatham, Manager, Youth Employment Options Centre, 89 Victoria Parade, P.O. Box 2448, Government Buildings, Suva, Fiji; fax 303779.

Namibia

The Government of Namibia is currently establishing a ministry of youth and sport and has requested assistance from concerned organizations and agencies of the United Nations system. It urgently needs information, literature and publications that can help its planners to formulate national youth policies

and strategies. The Government formulated a research programme to answer the following questions:

- What is the youth situation (general socio-economic conditions and circumstances of living, socio-economic analyses, available data, information and scientific research and surveys)?

- Which of these conditions constitute a problem for youth (who is affected and in what manner; the form in which the problem is manifested and the seriousness of the problem)?

- How important are the conditions that constitute problems (proportion of the population affected; its geographical spread)?

- What strategy or strategies must be adopted (the allocation of resources and services)?

- What is the programme design?

- How is the programme financed (financial arrangements; obligations and responsibilities attached to funding sources)?

- What evaluation mechanisms are there?

The new ministry is envisaged as a coordinating body that will provide the necessary mandates and authorizations to establish national objectives; that will cooperate with other ministries and non-governmental organizations; and that will inform the public and obtain their cooperation. Such objectives require competent and qualified staff, sufficient funding and time, and a viable research and planning methodology.

For further information, contact: E. W. Pretorius, Coordinator, Youth Development, Ministry of Youth and Sport, Private Bag 13359, Windhoek, Namibia; fax 36820 x 236, telex 631.

New Caledonia

A representative of the Government of France in New Caledonia, Bernard Grasset, officially opened the Youth Office on 23 August 1990. In 1991, the Office oversaw projects and actions proposed by young people in an attempt to reduce juvenile delinquency. Directed

by Colonel Yves, the Youth Office is intended to be open and dynamic and geared to field work. It serves 41 youth and youth-related organizations. Since the Office began operations, over 100 projects have been proposed by young people, and 88 received financial assistance.

A youth integration office, based at Noumea, was also opened for young people from the southern province. It seeks to help unemployed young people aged between 16 and 25 to find employment or set up their own business. That office will be funded by the local municipal and provincial authorities and by the Government of France.

For further information, contact:
Youth Office, Noumea, New Caledonia.

Pakistan

In 1989, the Division for Youth Affairs was created within the Government. Handicapped by a lack of trained personnel, the Division requested assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). At the suggestion of UNDP, a short-term consultant was assigned to the Division to review and assess its requirements and assist in the preparation of a project document and a work plan for a senior consultant on youth policies and programmes. The consultant would initially be assigned for one year. The project seeks to help with the elaboration of an integrated national youth policy that would promote more participation by young people in society and its development. The project also seeks to reinforce the role of the Youth Affairs Division as the central government unit responsible for coordinating this policy. A community-oriented strategy for the involvement of youth in development will be devised.

In cooperation with UNOV/CSDHA and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, a consultant was sent on a short-term mission from 25 March to 12 April 1991 to review the various programmes of the Youth Affairs Division, in particular, the process it had initiated for the elaboration of a national youth policy.

The consultant held meetings with senior officials in some of the concerned government departments at the federal level and in two provinces, Punjab and Sindh, and with some leading non-governmental youth organizations. A follow-up mission is planned to assist the Division in establishing and developing a national youth policy and related projects at the federal, provincial and other levels. Among the issues to be studied are youth development centres, a national youth development institute, guidance and counselling, youth volunteer corps, mass media, and a youth village for Islamabad.

For further information, contact:
Sarfraz Ahmed Syed, Deputy Secretary, Division for Youth Affairs, Government of Pakistan, Islamabad, Pakistan; telex 813868.

Philippines

The Presidential Council for Youth Affairs (PCYA) of the Philippines reports that it has undertaken a number of youth-related programmes in education, communication, employment, health and malnutrition, culture, drug abuse, the environment and youth participation in national affairs. The Government of the Philippines has tried, as a matter of policy, to focus youth development efforts on the most needy areas and population groups. However, PCYA says that it may be inappropriate to gauge those efforts

according to their scope and number of beneficiaries. There are several factors hindering the ability of the Government to deliver all services to all regions of the country. As a developing country, the Philippines faces political, social and economic constraints, and a number of issues require urgent attention. Youth development in the Philippines is intertwined with national reconstruction and development. PCYA reports that sectoral initiatives and resources for youth welfare continue to increase, despite the prevailing situation. It further indicates that local youth development activities could be undertaken in a more holistic manner, with an exchange of country experiences. Such cooperation, it believes, would contribute to a multi-country adherence to a global community that is committed to improve conditions for young people. To that effect, PCYA has proposed two ideas for inclusion in the draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond: the holding of a world youth congress and the inclusion of a youth representative in each country's delegation to sessions of the General Assembly and other, related meetings of the United Nations.

For further information, contact:
Cesar B. Chavez, Chief Executive Officer, Presidential Council for Youth Affairs, Office of the President of the Philippines, Room 459, Fourth Floor, Administration Building, Malacarrang Complex, J. P. Laurel Street, San Miguel 1005, Manila, Philippines; telex PRES PN 63371.

NEWS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

International level

World Youth Preparatory Forum

Approximately 250 youth delegates are expected to attend the

World Youth Preparatory Forum for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Scheduled to take place at San José, Costa Rica, in March 1992, the Forum will precede UNCED, which is to be held in Brazil in June 1992. The objectives of the Forum are to prepare a world youth statement on environment and

development for presentation, at UNCED, to government leaders and representatives of non-governmental organizations; to provide a forum for networking and exchange among international youth groups involved in environment and development issues; to coordinate the participation of an international youth delegation to UNCED; to ensure a North-South perspective in the preparatory process for world youth action on the environment and development; and to develop a global action plan for youth to follow up UNCED. The Forum will consist of two plenary sessions, opening and closing, and regional and issue workshops. Most of the youth delegates to the event will be from developing countries. The languages of the Forum will be Spanish, French and English. The participants will be selected by an international youth committee composed of youth representatives from all regions of the world. The co-organizing bodies for the Forum are the Youth 1992 Preparatory Commission in Costa Rica, which includes representatives of national and local youth and student organizations, and the Youth 1992 Secretariat in Canada, which was formed by the Youth Working Group on Environment and Development, under the auspices of the Canadian Youth Foundation. The Youth Working Group on Environment and Development was set up in May 1990 and consists of a coalition of 12 youth organizations concerned with environmental and developmental issues.

For more information, contact: Youth 1992 Secretariat, 55 Parkdale Avenue, 3rd Floor, Ottawa, Canada K1Y 1E5; telephone 613-761-9206, fax 613-761-1441, or Comision Juvenil Preparatoria Juventud 92, Apartado 708-2100, Guadalupe, San José, Costa Rica; telephone 506-24-38-58 or 25-16-17, fax 506-57-22-73.

Regional level

All-African Students Union

The All-African Students Union (AASU) issued a statement on 16 June 1991 to mark African Students

Day, an annual day that it had declared at its sixth congress in 1982. In 1991, AASU observed the day with the theme "No to Violation of Student Rights in Africa".

In its statement, AASU said that the rights of students were being grossly violated and that there was an arduous task ahead to restore basic human rights in Africa. It stressed that the democratization of education, freedom of association, academic freedom, the autonomy of educational institutions and the improvement of living and learning conditions of students could never be compromised and would remain the main objective of student struggles. Along with other sectors of the population, students were struggling for the respect of fundamental human rights and for political, social and economic reforms. The secretariat of AASU believed the time had come for the African Student Movement to promote genuine democracy on the continent. It also saluted the heroic people of South Africa, especially the students, for their struggle against the apartheid system and for the achievements they had made.

For further information, contact: All-African Students Union, P.O. Box M 274, Accra, Ghana.

European Student Information Bureau

The European Student Information Bureau (ESIB) held its fourth conference on women at Amsterdam from 25 to 28 September 1991. The host was the ESIB affiliate in the Netherlands, Landelyke Studenten Vakbond (LSVB). Approximately 60 representatives of student unions attended the conference, in addition to university professors, government officials etc. Most European countries were represented, and student groups from Canada and South Africa also attended. The conference was opened by Rosi Braidotti, a professor of the arts, who discussed feminist theory. Each item on the agenda of the conference began with an introductory speech and was followed by a workshop. A final plenary session concluded the work of the conference. The topics included

women's studies, women and politics, women in academic careers and women and human rights.

A representative of UNOV/CSDHA spoke on the work of the United Nations in the field of women and politics, and the conference adopted recommendations on the topic:

- Women who spoke out should be supported and their views should be upheld;
- Women in positions of power should be supported so that they did not become isolated, and more women should be encouraged to take up powerful positions;
- Once a woman had attained a position of power, she should keep in touch with the women who had supported her on the way up and should encourage them to join her.

It was agreed that a conference on women should be held in 1992.

For further information, including a full report of the conference, contact: LSVB Women's Group, Post Box 13159, NL-3507 Utrecht L.D., Netherlands; telephone 31 30 316464, fax 31 30 342119.

Asian Student Association and Asian Student Information Center

The Asian Student Association (ASA) and the Asian Student Information Center (ASIC), together with the International Union of Students (IUS), organized a seminar on enhancing the participation of women in the student movement and development, with a focus on southern Asia, on 22-24 June 1991 at Tribhuvan University at Kathmandu. Local preparations were handled by the All Nepal National Free Students Union, the Nepal National Federation of Students and the Nepal Progressive Student's Union. The seminar was attended by 33 women and 27 men from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan and the Republic of Korea, and by a representative of the General Union of Palestinian Students. The seminar tackled four

issues that were perceived as the most important ones for women students: education, social discrimination, development and the student movement. On education, the seminar cited illiteracy as one of the greatest problems of women. In addition, it discussed how socio-economic and cultural traditions constrained women's access to all levels of education. On social discrimination, the seminar concluded that the prevailing attitudes and structures that dominated societies were responsible for the subordinate position of women in society. Gender stereotyping, it believed, discriminated against women in both the public and private spheres, as well as in many aspects of the legal system. On development, the seminar discussed the tendency of development policies to exclude women's real needs. Instead of helping to improve the status of women, inappropriate development policies aggravated that status. On the student movement, the seminar indicated that women's specific problems were sidetracked, ignored or neglected. It said most student organizations were male-dominated and that women holding leadership positions were usually given secondary roles. The seminar reported that women were usually discouraged by their families and friends from actively participating in the student movement because of myths perpetuated about women and their need to stay at home. The seminar reviewed papers presented by various resource persons and stressed the importance of changing the social and political perception of women's problems and opportunities. A communiqué containing several resolutions was adopted by the seminar. It called for action-oriented strategies to enhance the status of women in the Asia-Pacific region. After the seminar, the women delegates from ASA met to discuss, among other things, ways of improving women's participation in their organizations and in ASA. It was agreed that ASA would organize a special women's exchange programme and that ASA member organizations must appoint a women's officer to act as a link with other organizations on women's issues.

For further information, contact: Lina Cabaero, Asian Students Association, 511 Nathan Road 1/F, Kowloon, Hong Kong. Also, refer to the article by Ms. Cabaero entitled "An encounter with the abominable snowwoman and other unrelated stories", *ASA News*, No. 2, June 1991.

European Union of Young Christian Democrats

The European Union of Young Christian Democrats (EYCD) has expanded its activities and attracted new members and affiliates. Denise O'Hara has been appointed to the position of Executive Secretary. She had been a member of the EYCD affiliate in Ireland, Young Fine Gael. The Executive Meeting that took place in October 1990 at The Hague included a long debate and divided opinion on the future of the International Union of Young Christian Democrats (IUYCD). The Congress of the IUYCD planned for November 1990 was postponed and rescheduled for October 1991 at San José, Costa Rica. For its part, the EYCD organized a consultative meeting of the Framework for All-European Youth and Student Cooperation. It believed that the Framework should become the youth platform of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and should be established on the basis of national youth committees and international youth organizations. The meeting established a special working group responsible for laying the foundation of a new Framework. The EYCD has taken the leadership in that work and has been active in the various activities of the Youth Forum of the European Communities and of the European Coordinating Bureau of International Youth Organizations. An EYCD member, Paolo Bernascone, was elected as deputy secretary-general of the Forum. The EYCD subsequently organized a seminar on social minorities, the poor and immigrants. Approximately 40 youth attended the seminar, which was held at the European Youth Centre at Strasbourg. The participants adopted a document that de-

veloped Christian Democratic values on those subjects.

For further information, contact: European Young Christian Democrats, 16, rue de la Victoire, B-1060 Brussels, Belgium, or the Editor, *C.D. Future: European Young Christian Democrats' Magazine*, 10, rue Dr. E. Lambotte, B-1030 Brussels, Belgium.

National level

Australia

The issue of youth participation is of great concern to both the Youth Affairs Council of Australia (YACA) and its member councils, especially the Youth Affairs Council of Western Australia (YACWA). The latter has undertaken a project to define youth participation in a broad sense and to develop a consolidated approach to youth participation. YACWA says that youth participation should include the following elements:

- Cooperative processes and activities involving young people and adults that encourage experimentation with adult roles and foster active and supportive working relationships between young people and adults;
- Maximized roles for young people in decision-making and cooperative efforts to achieve group goals;
- The development of decision-making skills, a sense of worth and achievement, and accountability for decisions made and actions taken;
- The sharing by young people and adults of responsibility for and commitment to the processes and activities established and developed;
- Goals, procedures and processes set through group decision-making, with young people being given equal say in the decision-making;
- A high level of guided and critical reflection on experiences and activities and evaluation of the youth participation process that has occurred;
- Adequate resourcing, time and space, funding and information exchange.

YACWA concludes that youth participation should be part of an overall strategy in youth affairs designed to increase the involvement of young people in society, not to marginalize them.

For further information, contact: Youth Affairs Council of Australia, 84 Eastern Road, South Melbourne, Victoria 3205, Australia; fax 036967352.

China

The All-China Youth Federation (ACYF) selected six volunteers to be sent to the Philippines and India late in 1991 to join the Asian-Pacific development programmes of UNV. This project followed on the success of a similar project in 1990, in which ACYF sent 10 volunteers to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal to work with UNV.

The Asian-Pacific project of UNV, set up in 1978, aims to help people in the region to develop local resources to achieve self-reliance. It also aims to popularize applied skills in rural areas and to promote international cooperation among the participating countries. The 10 volunteers sent abroad by ACYF in 1990 were 21 years or older and were skilled in agriculture and social work. They came from Beijing, Heilong Jiang, Jilin, Guangxi, Qinghai and Ningxia. After training in the languages of the host countries, the volunteers took up their responsibilities abroad and began helping local non-governmental organizations in their work with rural youth clubs and in planning, organizing and training for the development of local resources.

For further information, see: ACYF Information, published by the International Department of the ACYF, 10 Qianmen Dongdajie, Beijing 100051, China.

India

The National Youth Convention on Drug Abuse: HOPE 91, held at Bangalore from 16 to 18 May 1991, was attended by over 100 youth who came from 15 states in India and represented 47 youth and youth-re-

lated organizations. Organized by HOPE, the anti-addiction action group of Claretian Seminary at Bangalore, the Convention took place at the Indian Social Institute. Reinforced by audiovisual presentations, group discussions and exchanges of experience, the sessions were guided by experts in the field of drug abuse management. In opening the Convention, Lawrence Fernandez, a former mayor, spoke of the growing menace of drug abuse in all parts of India. He stressed the need for concerted efforts on the part of the public and government ministries at all levels. Dr. D. Mohan, the Head of the Department of Psychiatry of the All India Institute of Medical Science, New Delhi, spoke on the international perspectives of drug abuse. Gabriel Britto, the Director of the National Addiction Research Centre, Bombay, analysed the extent of the problem at the national level. On the final day of the Convention, the reports of the discussion groups were presented and specific recommendations adopted. One of the results of the Convention was the setting up of a national youth network on drug abuse to unite the efforts of the many youth and youth-related organizations in India that were working to combat drug abuse.

For further information, contact: George Kannanthanam, Convenor, National Youth Convention on Drug Abuse, HOPE 91, P.O. Box 5556, Bangalore, India 560 055.

Liberia

A new organization, the National Youth Movement of Liberia (NAYOMOL), was formed on 21 September 1990 and recently certified by the Interim Government of National Units through the Ministry of Youth and Sports. The officers of NAYOMOL prepared a circular in July 1991 to announce to youth organizations around the world the objectives and activities planned for NAYOMOL. They listed the following objectives: (a) to render voluntary services to humanity and especially to the Liberian people; (b) to make youth serviceable to national development; (c) to attend, sponsor

and conduct youth seminars geared towards the development of human resources; (d) to negotiate foreign and local scholarships for youth in any discipline and any country; and (e) to encourage foreign investment in Liberia to improve its economy.

Liberian youth from various professional and educational backgrounds are invited to join, irrespective of political, ethnic, racial or religious affiliation. NAYOMOL was founded by youth activists to serve as the catalyst for youth participation in the peace process for postwar Liberia. With a current membership of approximately 9,000, NAYOMOL is non-political, non-governmental, non-sectarian and non-profit. It is planning community development activities and social work in such fields as agriculture, religion, education, sports, finance, economy, manpower development and training. The motto of NAYOMOL is "In Union Strong Success is Sure".

For further information, contact: Prince Barpae Boyenneh, National President, NAYOMOL, P.O. Box 9051, Ashmun Street, Monrovia, Liberia.

Mongolia

The Twentieth Congress of the Mongolian Revolutionary Youth Union (MRYU) was held on 16 January 1991 at Ulan Bator. In the past 70 years, the MRYU had become the main Mongolian youth movement for national independence, development and progress in the country. However, under the new social, political and economical conditions in Mongolia, the organizational structure, activities and forms of the MRYU no longer seemed relevant to the needs of Mongolian youth. The Congress, having concluded that a new, pluralistic youth organization was needed to express and defend the rights, interests and aspirations of youth, adopted a resolution that would create such an organization on the foundation of the MRYU.

The constituent assembly for the new national youth movement, the Federation of Mongolian Youth (FMY), was held on 17 and 18 January 1991. The agenda included

the discussion and adoption of the FMY Declaration and Constitution as well as elections. FMY declared that it was an independent public organization that represented the rights, interests and aspirations of youth and that it was the inheritor of the history and traditions of the MRYU. It also said it was a left-wing-oriented organization that would strive to create in Mongolia a humane, democratic society and a State based on law. Its activities are to be rooted in a broad democracy and its organizational structure is to be based on the principles of a federation. The supreme body of the FMY is the General Council, headed by a President. Between the meetings of the General Council, the main body will be the Executive Committee. The constituent assembly of the FMY elected the following officers: President, Sangazhavin Bayartsogt (24 years old and former vice-chairman of the MRYU Executive Committee) and Chairman of the FMY Executive Committee, Galsangiin Ganbold (31 years old and former chairman of the MRYU Executive Committee). The FMY intends to maintain existing relations and cooperation with international, regional and national youth organizations.

For further information, contact: S. Bayartsogt, President of FMY, or G. Ganbold, Chairman of the FMY Executive Committee, Federation of Mongolian Youth, 10 Small Ring Road, Ulan Bator, Mongolia.

Nigeria

Established in September 1989, Youth Consults Associates (YCA) seeks to (a) promote international peace, understanding and cooperation among world youth, through the exchange of literature and culture, (b) increase the opportunities for communication and contacts among youth worldwide, (c) provide avenues for the cross-breeding of ideas and resources and (d) motivate youth to cultivate an objective outlook on both national and international issues. YCA has embarked on research into youth problems in developing countries. One of the priority issues is the impact of the envi-

ronment on youth. Studies are also being prepared on youth and family life and on the rights and responsibilities of Nigerian youth. YCA is a multidisciplinary group of young people and people who work with youth, such as lawyers, doctors, probate officers, career advisers, journalists, academicians and administrators. It seeks to establish a centre for social research and human development to undertake research and training activities for youth.

For further information, contact: A. F. Omoleye, Executive Director and Project Coordinator, Youth Consults Associates, 5 Oremoji Street, Off Medical Road, P.O. Box 55188, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria; telephone 934343.

Philippines

The passage of the Magna Carta of Students' Rights and Responsibilities has been the main concern of the Alliance of Student Christian Movements (AKMA). AKMA is the student partner organization of the Center for Community Services (CCS), established in August 1978, which is a social development institution providing services for the poor and powerless of Philippine society. AKMA has worked closely with CCS and its Office for Social Concern and Involvement, which aims to make young men and women responsive students today and responsible professionals tomorrow. AKMA has mapped out a comprehensive advocacy campaign on behalf of the Magna Carta and believes that, when approved, the Magna Carta will make a radical change in the Philippine educational system. In 1991, AKMA lobbied in Congress for the passage of the Magna Carta. With the Association of Youth for Independent Education (KKME), it held a meeting with Carlos Padilla, chairperson of the Committee on Education. The meeting led to the setting up of a public hearing on the issue on 14 February 1991. At that meeting, two bills from the Philippine House of Representatives defining the Magna Carta were consolidated, a public hearing was set on the implementation of the Republic Act 6728, on government assistance to teachers of pri-

vate education, and documentation on the violation of students' rights inside schools was submitted. The hearing was attended by representatives from the National Union of Students in the Philippines, Lingkod Kabataan (Service for Youth), the Federal Socialist Movement—Youth, Maka-mag-oaral (For Education), the Presidential Commission on Youth Affairs, Tugon, Filipino Democratic Students, AKMA and others.

For further information, see: PAGHAHASIK: A Quarterly Publication of the Center for Community Services, vol. 4, No. 1 (1991), p. 15.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British Youth Council (BYC) held an environment conference at Chester College at Chester, United Kingdom, in June 1991. The conference brought together over 100 representatives of youth and youth-serving organizations in the United Kingdom, as well as guests from youth organizations in other countries. Rachel Kyte, former Secretary-General of the Council of European National Youth Committees and presently Director of Our Common Future Secretariat at Geneva, made the keynote speech on the need for a global approach to environmental problems. Workshops were subsequently held on various environmental issues; they included presentations by representatives of such groups as Friends of the Earth and the Environmental Education Council. One workshop discussed the environmental impact of the conference and prepared an audit; another drafted a youth charter on the environment. A guest from the Danish Youth Council led a workshop on international youth cooperation on the environment. The conference also included a session in which representatives of the four major political parties in the United Kingdom responded to questions on environmental issues. On the final day, the conference ended with the presentation, discussion and adoption of the Youth Charter on the

Environment, whose preamble read as follows:

"The Environment is an issue which affects every part of our daily lives, and is one of the most fundamental concerns for us all. As young people, we are inheritors of a planet threatened by the exploitation, mismanagement and short-term interests of generations before us. As guardians of this inheritance, we seek to protect our planet from further decay and to manage our environment efficiently, responsibly and with the consent and participation of everyone."

The Charter called on decision makers at the local, national and international levels to respond to young people's concerns and beliefs and to address the following issues: awareness; transport; pollution; nature; energy; economics; land use; the management of resources; food production and population; and global cooperation.

For further information, contact: British Youth Council, 57 Chalton Street, London NW1 1HU, United Kingdom; telephone 071 387 7559.

United States of America

The National Conference on Youth Service and Democracy, held in Wisconsin from 19 to 21 July 1991, brought together educators, representatives of youth organizations, persons in the national service movement and several persons in the 17-21 year age range. Its unanimous conclusion was that youth service would be a nationwide institution in the twenty-first century. It also called on President George Bush to nominate members of the Commission for National and Community Service, a step that had to be taken before the National and Community Service Act could be put into effect. The Act provides \$US 38.5 million in the fiscal year 1991-1992, primarily to support young people serving full-time on conservation and community service projects, and \$US 16.5 million to support school and college students

who are simultaneously engaged in service activities.

In two other resolutions, the Conference recommended that upon reaching the age of 18, both men and women should receive information kits describing opportunities for civilian and military service and that for every year of full-time service completed with such programmes, participants would receive money to be used for their further education and training. The Conference noted it was not recommending a draft-like structure mandating the service of young adults. Rather, it was recommending that full-time service

opportunities be made available to all who wanted to serve. The Conference also marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of its convening body, the National Service Secretariat of Washington, D.C., founded in 1966 to stimulate and facilitate the consideration of national service and to provide information on national service in the United States and other countries.

For further information, see: National Service Newsletter, No. 59 (August 1991), available from the National Service Secretariat, 5140 Sherier Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016, United States.

CONFERENCES AND SYMPOSIA ON YOUTH RESEARCH

Third Nordic Youth Research Symposium

The Third Nordic Youth Research Symposium was held at Copenhagen from 23 to 25 January 1992. It was organized by researchers from the University of Copenhagen and the Royal Danish School for Educational Studies in cooperation with the Nordic Youth Research Committee and funded by Danish research councils and the Nordic Council of Ministers.

The symposium is a biennial event. The first symposium was held at Oslo in 1987 and the second at Savonlinna, Finland, in 1989. The symposium serves as the main link between youth researchers in Scandinavia, the Baltic countries and the rest of Europe, attracting around 200 participants from a range of disciplines.

The Third Symposium featured interdisciplinary and transnational discussions on youth and social and cultural change. Within this overall framework, themes of special concern were gender and generation; multicultural youth; youth history and historiography; and applied youth research. There were keynote addresses by international youth researchers, presentations by Scandinavian speakers and workshops for the presentation of individual papers.

For further information, contact: The Secretariat for the Third Nordic Youth Research Symposium, University of Copenhagen, 19 St. Pedersstraede, DK-1453 Copenhagen K, Denmark; fax 45 33115996, telephone 45 33912166 ext. 451 or 443.

Youth in a Changing Europe: an international conference

The political landscape of Europe is changing. Political systems and countries disappear and new structures are created. What is the role of young people in that process? How is change affecting the lives of young people in Europe? Will the new structures allow for a wider participation of youth, or will the supranational institutions create a diluted, commercialized culture favouring a passive consumer attitude among the young generation? Those were some of the questions addressed by the international conference Youth in a Changing Europe, organized by Uppsala University (Sweden) and Research Committee 34: Sociology of Youth of the International Sociological Association, at Uppsala from 1 to 3 August 1991.

The aim of the conference was to respond to such questions with research results and expert opinions on youth-related issues provided by prominent youth researchers from different parts of Europe. The con-

ference sought to provide a broader basis for the understanding of youth problems and for action devised for young people by politicians, administrators, teachers and youth workers. It covered the following issues: political participation of youth; education in a New Europe; employment without boundaries; and communication and youth cultures. A programme committee composed of nine youth researchers directed the planning and the follow-up to the conference.

For further information, contact:
Jürgen Hartmann, Department of Sociology, Uppsala University, Box 513, S-751 20 Uppsala, Sweden.

The State and youth movements: a symposium

A symposium on the State and youth movements was scheduled to

be held at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, in October 1991. The symposium was expected to evaluate the experiences of the central administration of the State *vis-à-vis* youth movements. It was intended to evaluate the experiences of Czech and Slovak society and contrast them with the experiences of countries having a functioning, pluralistic, democratic market economy, e.g. Austria, Germany, Finland and Sweden. Participants were invited from central State administrations, youth organizations and centres of research on youth questions. The themes of the symposium were legislation securing youth social welfare programmes; organizing the central State administration from the standpoint of youth policy and its competence; systems of State subsidies to youth organizations and their autonomy; the role of youth organi-

zations in the formulation, planning, implementation and evaluation of youth policies and programmes; and the work of national youth organizations.

The Youth Section of the Slovak Sociological Association organized the symposium in cooperation with Research Committee 34: Sociology of Youth of the International Sociological Association and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport of the Slovak Republic of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic. Research papers were being prepared by scientific researchers, government administrators, youth movements and municipal administrators.

For further information, contact:
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RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON YOUTH AVAILABLE FROM UNOV

Policies and programmes involving youth: Report of the Secretary-General (A/46/360). This special survey of youth policies and programmes, which is to be reviewed by the General Assembly, includes proposals for the preparation of a draft world youth programme of action towards the year 2000 and beyond. These proposals come from Member States, from organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and from young people themselves. An orientation, strategy and timetable for the draft programme of action are suggested. Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Report of the International Symposium on the Integration of Young People into Society, held at Toledo from 4 to 8 June 1989 (E/CN.5/1991/4, annex). Transmitted by the Secretary-General to the Commission for Social Development at its thirty-second

session, the report of the International Symposium on the Integration of Young People into Society contains conclusions and recommendations, information on the organization of the Symposium, a summary of the discussion in plenary and the results of the working groups. Available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

Report of the Youth Forum of the United Nations System: 27-29 May 1991, Vienna, Austria (YFUNS/1991/14). This is the report of the meeting mandated by the General Assembly pursuant to its resolution 44/59, which requested the Secretary-General to organize a meeting between concerned United Nations agencies and bodies and non-governmental youth organizations to discuss existing channels of communication between the United Nations system and youth organizations with a view to improving those channels and establishing

effective structures of communication and cooperation. The report contains the recommendations of the Forum and information on its objectives and organization. Available in English.

Directory of Centres and Institutes Engaged in Youth Research 1990. This is the second edition of the directory compiled by the Youth Policies and Programmes Unit. It updates the information contained in the first edition (1987) and includes additional information received in response to a revised questionnaire circulated to research centres and institutes in March 1989. This second edition incorporates information received by UNOV/CSDHA as at 31 December 1990. It contains profiles of 71 governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental institutions that are mainly engaged in youth research or have a youth component in their research activities. Available in English.

CALENDAR OF INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL YOUTH MEETINGS: 1992*

<i>Date</i>	<i>Title/activity</i>	<i>Venue</i>	<i>Contact</i>
23-25 January	Thlrd Nordic Youth Research Symposium	Copenhagen, Denmark	Secretariat for the Thlrd Nordic Youth Research Symposium University of Copenhagen 19 St. Pedersstraede DK-1453 Copenhagen K Denmark
28-31 January	First Inter-African Conference on Adolescent Health: Adolescent Health in Sub-Saharan Africa: Our Future	Nairobi, Kenya	Conference Coordinator Centre for the Study of Adolescence P.O. Box 19329 Nairobi Kenya
2-5 March	World Committee Meeting of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)	London, United Kingdom	WAGGGS World Bureau Olave Centre 12c Lyndhurst Road London, NW3 5PQ United Kingdom
10-15 March	ESIB Seminar on National and International Student Union Development	Mesida, Malta	European Student Infomation Bureau (ESIB) Liechtensteinstrasse 13 1090 Vienna Austria or University Student Council of Malta (KSU) Dar-I-Instudent University of Malta Mesida Malta
19-22 March	Annual Meeting of the Society for Adolescent Medicine: Adolescent Health Policy and Advocacy	Washington, D.C., United States	Society for Adolescent Medicine Suite 120 19401 E. U.S. Highway 40 Independence MO 64055 United States

*Includes meetings scheduled for January-April 1992.

Date	Title/activity	Venue	Contact
19-22 March	Fourth Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research on Adolescence: Second Decade of Life	Washington, D.C., United States	Dr. Dale A. Blbyth Search Institute 122 Franklin Avenue Suite 525 Minneapolis MN 55404 United States
22-29 March	World Youth Preparatory Forum for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development	San José, Costa Rica	Youth '92 Secretariat Canadian Youth Working Group on Environment and Development 55 Parkdale Avenue 3rd Floor Ottawa Canada K1Y 1E5
19-27 April	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) Asia Pacific Regional Conference	Seoul, Republic of Korea	WAGGGS Olave Centre 12c Lyndhurst Road London NW3 5PQ United Kingdom



Editor's note

The *Youth Information Bulletin* is published three times a year by UNOV/CSDHA, Youth Policies and Programmes Unit. It is issued in English, French and Spanish. The *Bulletin* serves as a major channel of communications between youth and the United Nations system. It provides an information exchange service to youth, non-governmental youth organizations, governmental youth ministries and departments, organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations concerned with youth matters.

All information in the *Bulletin* may be used for any purpose. However, an acknowledgement should be made of the source.

The Editor of the *Bulletin* welcomes articles on youth policies and programmes, as well as information on youth conferences and publications. As the *Bulletin* is prepared in English at the beginning of March, July and November each year, contributions should reach the Youth Policies and Programmes Unit by the middle of February, June or October. The contributions should be sent to:

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